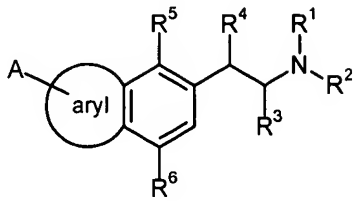
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound represented by Formula I:



wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen or an alkyl group;

R^4 is H or OR^1;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1,R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7;

R^6 is H, OR^7, $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7, $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is at least one aryl group;

A is chosen from hydrogen, an alkyl group, $C(=O)OR^7$, OR^7, CR^7, $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3; and

R^7 is H, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, C_{1-3} $CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, or $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen H or C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1,R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7;

R^6 is H, OR^7, $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7, $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

A is chosen from hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, $C(=O)OR^7$; OR^7, CR^7, $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3;

R^7 is H, C_{1-3}alkyl, C_{1-3} $CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl C_{1-3}alkyl substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}alkyl)_2$,

$C(=NH)NH_2$, $NHC(=NH)NH_2$, or C_{1-3}alkoxy.

3. A method of controlling normal or elevated intraocular pressure comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a composition comprising at least one compound of claim 1.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen H or C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1,R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7;

R^6 is H, OR^7, $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7, $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

A is chosen from hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, $C(=O)OR^7$; OR^7, CR^7, $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3;

R^7 is H, C_{1-3}alkyl, C_{1-3} $CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl C_{1-3}alkyl substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}alkyl)_2$, $C(=NH)NH_2$, $NHC(=NH)NH_2$, or C_{1-3}alkoxy.

5. A method for the treatment of glaucoma comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a composition comprising at least one compound of claim 1.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen H or C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1,R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7;

R^6 is H, OR^7, $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7, $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

A is chosen from hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, $C(=O)OR^7$; OR^7, CR^7, $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3;

R^7 is H, C_{1-3}alkyl, C_{1-3} $CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl C_{1-3}alkyl substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}alkyl)_2$, $C(=NH)NH_2$, $NHC(=NH)NH_2$, or C_{1-3}alkoxy.

7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of claim 1 and at least one carrier.

8. A method to block or bind to serotonin receptors comprising administering an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1 to a patient.